

Hongkong Daily Press.

EL CAPITAN
PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT AND SPARKLING
PER CASE OF 4 DOZ. BTL. } \$12
" " " 6 " BTL. } \$12
SOLE AGENTS:—
H. PRICE & CO.

[illegible]

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OFAERATED WATERS
IN THE FAR EAST.THE MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF
FILTRATIONof the Water is employed, guaranteeing
ABSOLUTE PURITY,which is confirmed by repeated reports from
the highest expert authorities.WATERS Manufactured by us are
acknowledged by the principal English
makers to be equal to those of their own
production.MANUFACTURED UNDER EXPERT
ENGLISH SUPERVISION.

Special Terms to large consumers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[35]

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 27th April, 1901, the wife of W. BULLARD, of a son.

On the 25th April, 1901, at Astor House, Tientsin, the wife of H. SCHILL, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 30th April, 1901, the wife of E. M. CARSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd May, 1901, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. HODGES, M.A., FRANKLIN LANGE, to ANNIE WILLIAMS, both of Liverpool.

DEATH.

On the 30th April, 1901, at Hamburg, JOHN SCHMIDT, of Shanghai, aged 38 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CL.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 8th May, 1901

A SHORT time ago our Tientsin correspondent wrote to us concerning the zeal manifested for concession-hunting by the Powers at Tientsin. A leading article in the last number to hand of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* deals with the same subject, and some of the remarks there made are worth quotation. Our contemporary says:—"There has been nothing in the recent commercial history of the Port to justify the extraordinary and roscate future now predicted for it, or to account for the eagerness of the six Great Powers, Belgium and Japan to establish themselves in self-governing Settlements on the Pei Ho. It is true that there are some grounds for modest optimism in estimating the future of Tientsin; the place is still the natural outlet for the trade of three whole provinces and of vast territories belonging to two others; in its hinterland there is a population of some thirty between eighty and a hundred millions of people with whom foreign trade is in its merest infancy, and who are able to produce many things which the West and Japan need, as well as to consume some that they supply. On the other hand, it is equally clear that Tientsin will not much longer have a monopoly as the Northern emporium: as railways and other trade routes are multiplied, we may reasonably expect the rivalry of Tientsin and Chungking to become more acute; as they wax, our chief hope that Tientsin interests will not wane, lies in that increase of the volume of trade which is pretty certain to follow better political and social conditions. At the present moment, we have eight nationalities almost tumbling over each other in their anxiety to secure extensive Concessions, for be it known that the infection has spread to the possessors of the older Settlements, and

"that all are now keen on extending their borders."

The northern journal goes on to point out that it is not the immediate prospects of trade which occasion this rush for land, so much as the resolution to secure coins of advantage which may lead to participation in trade benefits later on. From the point of view of higher politics, the multiplication of Concessions is rather to be viewed with equanimity. Russian designs on Tientsin and on Chihli generally are more likely to be checked by a strong combination of other Powers interested in the freedom of the port and province, and every Concession imposes a responsibility on the Power taking it up. This is certainly so, and we agree with our contemporary that the more interests there are established in the metropolitan Province, the greater will be the check to the insidious pretension of Russia. It is possible to carry the claims on China for land too far, as has undoubtedly been done in the case of the Legation area at Peking. The situation at Tientsin, however, is different, for there is ample room at present to meet all the requirements of the Powers, and provided that one piece of ground is not sold twice over, as seems to have been done in the matter of the land on which the disputed siding was being constructed, there seems little danger to be anticipated from the expansion of the various foreign areas. The Chinese owners of the ground presumably get the price which they ask, and are content. The only risks are run by those who take up the Concessions, for they have before them the task of trying to make them pay.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday 13 fresh plague cases were reported with 15 deaths (all Chinese).

On p. 5 to-day appears the first chapter of Mr. Hall Caine's short story *Jan the Iclander*. It will be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays and will be completed in six chapters.

The Remount Depot is not to proceed to the North just at present, as had been arranged. The Bengal Lancers are leaving for India by the steamer *Umta*, which is expected here very soon, and is to be fitted up locally as a transport.

A second detachment of the 14th Sikhs, some 250 strong, was to leave Shanghai on Sunday last for the North in the hired transport *Formosa*; and six sections of the Vickers Maxims were to leave for the North on the 7th instant.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board is summoned for 4 p.m. to-day, for the purpose of considering a suggestion by His Excellency the Governor to allow plague patients in Yau-mat to be treated in their own homes, under proper supervision.

The *N.C. Daily News* hears from Taku that the Russians were sending the guns from the Peitang forts to Port Arthur, while the Germans were sending away 43 bronze guns, weighing about three tons each, obsolete as weapons but splendidly cast and magnificent specimens of workmanship.

We read in the *P. & T. Times* of the 27th ult.:—"Barnes of New York to-night ends the Taylor-Carrington present season, as they leave from Peking on Sunday to perform there during the Race Week. Those who have not already looked seats at the Tientsin Press should do so at once, as there is likely to be a crush similar to that of the first night."

The last performance but one on the list of the Brough Comedy Company was given last night in the staging of *A Village Priest*. As though in parting testimony to the excellent entertainment afforded by the Company during its stay in the colony, the curtain rose before perhaps one of the best houses of the entire season. Almost unnecessary to say, the whole play was performed with that smoothness and attention to detail characteristic of the Broughs, and was received with every mark of appreciation. This evening, when the season will be brought to a close, *Nibbs* will be produced. Judging from the booking, the house should be one of the best on record.

"Re 'claims,' we understand (says our Tientsin weekly contemporary) that the Commission formed by the Ministers of Belgium, Holland, Italy and Mr. Bockhill (representing the United States), which was nominated by the Ministers of England, Germany, and one other great Power, has submitted its report. As far as we can gather, this report has been confidentially submitted to certain individuals and associations for criticism. Its terms have not been made public, so that reference to it in these columns is inopportune. We know that the much discussed claims for mental and moral strain are to be taboos unless they can be clearly shown to have limited wage-earning ability.

A Tientsin native paper states that the provincial authorities in Kaifengfu are repairing the old palaces of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 960-1126. A large quantity of China dinner services, etc., had also been provided by the officials in anticipation of the near arrival of the Court, which, according to the *Universal Gazette*, will leave for Kaifeng, the provincial capital of Honan within the next fortnight. This is said to be due to an urgent appeal of the Grand Secretary, Sun Chiu-nai, on the ground that the famine-stricken province of Shensi can no longer bear the burden of feeding the army of Court followers in that province. The above is alleged to be from a reliable source and fairly trustworthy.

Dr. Chester Rowell's name is mentioned in connection with the post of United States Minister to Japan.

The Crown Prince of Japan gave birth to a son on the 29th ult. Both the Princess and the infant Prince are doing well.

The Japanese Consul at Tientsin, Mr. Nagasami Tei, has returned to Japan. He had a great send-off from Tientsin last month.

Beside the 98 plague cases last week, there were reported 4 cases of small-pox (2 European), with two deaths, and one case of enteric fever (European).

A report forwarded to headquarters by the Japanese Consul at Chafco, dated the 18th ult., states that the harbour works in progress there are proceeding rapidly, and will be finished within two years.

It is reported that Prince, Obing and Li Hung-chang have asked the British Minister to request the Rev. Timothy Richard of Shanghai to proceed to Shansi and settle all the indemnity cases there.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 26th April:—"The sale by the Americans of their shares in the Hankow-Canton Railway will probably result in grave political consequences."

We have received from the Shanghai *Mercury* a pamphlet, entitled *Shall the Missionary Go?* reprinted from the articles in our contemporary's columns by Mr. J. C. Garrett, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Hangchow.

Mr. Alce Marsh's second concert at Shanghai last Wednesday seems to have been a pronounced success. Mr. Marsh sang "O Star of Eve," "Beauty's Eyes," "A Summer Night," "My Love is Come," "Life" (Blumenthal), and "To, Anthea." He was ably assisted by local talent.

Mr. John Schmidt, whose death from typhus at Hamburg is recorded elsewhere, was the head at Shanghai of the firm of H. M. Schultz and Company. Mr. Schmidt, whose loss is greatly regretted by his many friends, went home last year, and was about returning to China when the fatal attack took place.

Sir Robert Hart in a letter to M. Pichon, sent with a copy of the *Fortnightly Review* (containing Sir Robert's first article), says:—"My English friends tell me that I have gone wrong as a prophet, and they express anxiety about my state of health. Have I lost heart? This is the question they ask. Perhaps I have gone too far in my statements as to what we shall see in the future; many things may happen to bring about entirely different results, and nobody would be happier than I to find the future relations (of foreigners with China) at once friendly and profitable."

A Japanese native paper publishes what purports to be parts of an interview with M. Pavloff some days ago at Moji. The Russian Minister is made to observe:—"My present visit to Japan is purely on private business and has no official significance whatever. I had one of my fingers bitten by a mad dog and I have come to have the wound treated by Dr. Kizato. Yes, the Korean loan is an actual fact, but it is utterly false that I exerted myself in the interest of France in bringing the Korean loan to terms. Why, I have been doing all I can to oppose the scheme, like the rest of my diplomatic colleagues at Seoul. Don't you see? Small and unimportant though Korea is, what can she gain by borrowing a paltry sum of five or six millions?—If Korea is earnest in her attempt to create and foster new enterprises, she will want a big loan: five or six millions will be soon wasted in bribery. I mean they will only go into the purses of the officials who are addicted to the habit of appropriating public moneys, and the outcome will be only to cause in the Korean finances a confusion worse confounded—beyond that no beneficial result will follow."

The increased tension in the Far East, the uneasiness of Japan, and the aggressive attitude of Russia alike serve, says the *Naval and Military Record*, to direct attention to the strength of the Russian and French fleet in Chinese waters. They now muster between them six battleships and as many armoured cruisers, whilst Great Britain's squadron is represented by four battleships—or five, if the *Centurion* is still to be retained—and two armoured cruisers. A preponderance of protected cruisers may count for something, but it is not easy to see how the battleships are to be increased at short notice without seriously weakening our fleet in the Mediterranean. The Japanese alliance, it is believed, could again be had for the asking; yet there are no indications that we are prepared to throw in our lot with Japan, despite her strong navy and well-trained army. The united British and Japanese fleets in the East would be superior to any naval forces that could be assembled by France and Russia, and this must be very well known to Lord Salisbury. What are the disadvantages of an alliance with Japan, that we should still hesitate to avail ourselves of the navy that holds the balance power in the East? To plain men they are not obvious, whilst the disadvantages of "splendid isolation" are exceedingly clear. Naval power has become an increasingly important factor in high politics. Peace or war may even be decided by the capacity of this country to strengthen its squadron in the China seas. Affairs wear a very ugly appearance, it must be confessed. No modern battleship will be ready to replace the *Hood* in the Mediterranean until next July, and no more battleships can be spared to reinforce Admiral Seymour's squadron in China. Therefore, why not Japanese alliance?

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 7th May, 11.50 a.m.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

Viscount Cranborne in the House of Commons informed Mr. Redmond that it was not understood that Russia had receded from her intention of evacuating Manchuria.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 8th May, 7.50 p.m.

ROYAL TOUR—ARRIVAL AT MELBOURNE.

The *Ophir* has arrived at Melbourne, where an enthusiastic reception met the Royal visitors. There was a grand procession throughout the streets of the city.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Von Miquel has been elevated to the Upper House, and Hammerstein and Brefeld have been decorated. Rheinbaken has been appointed Minister of Finance, and General von Podbielski Minister of Agriculture.

HUGE FIRE IN AMERICA.

By a fire at Jacksonville 15,000 people have been rendered homeless.

LONDON, 7th May, 11.50 a.m.

COAL TAX CARRIED.

The export tax on coal has been carried by a majority of 106.

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Great unrest prevail in Russia. It is stated that there is a recrudescence of Nihilistic activity to an alarming extent. Hundreds have been arrested in St. Petersburg within the last few days.

THE MARKETS.

The feature of the markets has been a sharp recovery in American Rails, with enormous speculative buying.

SHANGHAI RACES—SPRING MEETING.

SHANGHAI, 7th May.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE (Walers).

Mr. Twoooves' Silver Spur 1
Mr. Black's Advance Dead heat
Mr. Vane's Rani Dead heat
CRITERION STAKES (China Ponies).
Mr. Duplex's The Dealer 1
Mr. John Peel's Set Dead heat
Mr. G. H. Potts's Desert King Dead heat
Time 2.14 1/5.

GRIFFIN'S PLATE (China Ponies).

Mr. Kanook's Poronai 1
Mr. Kanook's Ichimura (late Igel) 2
Messrs. Elphinstone and Macpherson's Black Pearl 3
Time 1.31 1/5.

GATHAY CUP (China Ponies).

Mr. Robson's Loyalty Dead heat
Mr. Toog's Rio Grande Dead heat
Mr. Ring's Amphion 3
Time 3.16 3/5.

JOCKEY CUP (China Ponies).

Mr. Everard's Hopes 1
Mr. Gawnal's Unipire 2
Mr. Ruby's Briefness 3
Time 2.42.

HART LEGACY CUP (China Ponies).

Mr. G. H. Potts's Moriturus 1
Messrs. Oswald & Hunter's Royston 2
Mr. Crawford's Experience 3
Time 57 2/5.

KIANGSU PLATE (China Ponies).

Mr. Rodost's Chesny 1
Mr. Kanook's Ichimura (late Igel) 2
Mr. J. M. D.'s Touch-me-not 3
Time 3.49.

[The above results are published with the kind permission of the Hongkong Jockey Club.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 4th May.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boers under Commandant Delarey, to the number of four to five thousand, are concentrating at Hartbeestfontein, and they have occupied a strong position in the hills. General Babineton is in close touch with the enemy, but he is insufficiently strong to attack. Generals Lord Methuen and Rawlinson are converging on Hartbeestfontein, and a battle appears imminent.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN AMERICA.

Two miles of houses, including public buildings, have been burned at Jacksonville, Florida, and over 10,000 persons rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at three millions sterling.

LONDON, 4th May.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have arrived at Port Phillip.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Russian official despatches state that twenty engagements have recently been fought in northern Manchuria. The Russians have lost a hundred killed and wounded. A number of Chinese guns and prisoners were captured.

EDUCATION AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Report of Mr. J. J. May, Acting Head Master of Queen's College, has been presented to the Board of Education. The report is a long and detailed one, and covers the work of the college during the year 1900, as laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor, and recently printed in the *Government Gazette*, provide bitter and painful reading. A largely increased roll, and a proportionately largely decreased teaching staff, constitute the main burden of the first of these documents. If the Governing Body has any other than a purely nominal existence, it surely ought to secure that the staff keeps pace, in point of numerical strength, with the increased demands made upon it. We have an idea that the number of scholars for which Queen's College was originally built and equipped was nearly two hundred below the maximum daily attendance recorded in April of last year. The structure has not been enlarged in any way. If the figures given in Mr. A. J. May's Report be correct, the place must have been overcrowded. Why was this allowed, and who is responsible for it? The Pupil Teacher system originally introduced into English schools from the Netherlands, is now strongly discredited at home. How comes it that it is so extensively adopted in Queen's College? Moreover, are these young men Pupil Teachers in the strict sense—i.e., receiving instruction when not engaged in teaching? We ask this pertinent question because we search both Reports in vain for any record of such tuition. Mr. A. J. May complains that he has had to make use of lads from the first class as interim teachers. Why is he driven to such a discreditable makeshift expedient? The Report of Messrs. Clement and Ross on the shocking condition of the first class is sufficiently convincing evidence of the practically worthless material that the Acting Head Master has been compelled to fall back upon. It is a well-known fact that no Normal College for the special training of teachers exists in the Colony. We ask again—Why is this? Teachers do not spring up ready-made in Hongkong, any more than they do in Europe. If the Government cannot afford to furnish Queen's College with a staff recruited solely from the British Isles, it ought to take care that there is a supply of properly trained native teachers of England. The only satisfactory way of meeting the demand would be to have a Normal School or Training College with its attached Practising School. Such an institution did exist years ago, when the educational machinery of the Colony was far less complicated than it now is; but, for some occult reason or other, it was closed, and has never since been re-opened. The community is now abundantly reaping the benefit of this ill-conceived action. It is a generally recognized rule, one too that was publicly enunciated recently by the Hon. F. H. May at one of the Sanitary Board meetings, that an official report should be a bald enumeration of facts, unaccompanied by any except the most essentially relevant critical remarks. In other words, it should be a document worked up with the homely plain-stitch of fact, embellished with the very minimum embroidery of decorative comment. Judged by this safe standard, we cannot but think that much of the matter embodied in the joint report of Messrs. Clement and Ross might have been legitimately suppressed, or at least omitted in print, but forwarded to the Acting Head Master for explanation. We note that Queen's College is divided into Upper, Lower and Preparatory Departments. It would be interesting to learn what determines a scholar's promotion from one section to the one immediately above. As far as we have been able to discover, promotion is largely automatic. Thus a sudden influx of boys would entail the forced mechanical promotion, irrespective of fitness, of a big number of students. This we hold to be a most vicious practice, and should not only be discouraged, but absolutely forbidden. The native youth looks upon the acquisition of English from a strictly utilitarian point of view. A knowledge, even a smattering, of Geography, History, Euclid, Algebra and Theoretical Grammar will not help him in ordinary office routine; he regulates his conduct accordingly, and if tied down by syllabus or time-table to such work, will do it in the most perfunctory manner possible (you cannot make an unwilling horse drink, though you may lead it to the trough) with naturally only one possible result—inevitable and irreparable disaster at examination time. It is this, with out the slightest shadow of a doubt, which is the real root-cause of the woeful and shameful collapse of the entire Upper School, under the searching tests set by Messrs. Clement and Ross. The immediate revival of the competitive Government Scholarships, such as were in existence ten years ago, would unquestionably do something to encourage more systematic work on the part of students, not merely at Queen's College, but at other scholastic establishments in the Colony. We would point out that parsimony in educational matters, as has been proved time and again, is one of the most fallacious of economical doctrines. If the two Reports mentioned in our opening sentence awaken the Government, even at this late hour, to a fitting sense of its responsibility with respect to Queen's College, they will not have been drawn up wholly in vain.

"I warn the slumbering, deluded men who are marching in the ranks of the enemy," exclaimed the fervid orator, "that there are snipers hidden behind them! If they will put their ears to the ground they will hear the still small voice of the people whose rising wrath will presently scorch them as with an avalanche, and hurl them from their seats of power!" (Loud cheers.)

The Report of Mr. J. J. May, Acting Head Master of Queen's College, has been presented to the Board of Education. The report is a long and detailed one, and covers the work of the college during the year 1900, as laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor, and recently printed in the *Government Gazette*, provide bitter and painful reading. A largely increased roll, and a proportionately largely decreased teaching staff, constitute the main burden of the first of these documents. If the Governing Body has any other than a purely nominal existence, it surely ought to secure that the staff keeps pace, in point of numerical strength, with the increased demands made upon it. We have an idea that the number of scholars for which Queen's College was originally built and equipped was nearly two hundred below the maximum daily attendance recorded in April of last year. The structure has not been enlarged in any way. If the figures given in Mr. A. J. May's Report be correct, the place must have been overcrowded. Why was this allowed, and who is responsible for it? The Pupil Teacher system originally introduced into English schools from the Netherlands, is now strongly discredited at home. How comes it that it is so extensively adopted in Queen's College? Moreover, are these young men Pupil Teachers in the strict sense—i.e., receiving instruction when not engaged in teaching? We ask this pertinent question because we search both Reports in vain for any record of such tuition. Mr. A. J. May complains that he has had to make use of lads from the first class as interim teachers. Why is he driven to such a discreditable makeshift expedient? The Report of Messrs. Clement and Ross on the shocking condition of the first class is sufficiently convincing evidence of the practically worthless material that the Acting Head Master has been compelled to fall back upon. It is a well-known fact that no Normal College for the special training of teachers exists in the Colony. We ask again—Why is this? Teachers do not spring up ready-made in Hongkong, any more than they do in Europe. If the Government cannot afford to furnish Queen's College with a staff recruited solely from the British Isles, it ought to take care that there is a supply of properly trained native teachers of England. The only satisfactory way of meeting the demand would be to have a Normal School or Training College with its attached Practising School. Such an institution did exist years ago, when the educational machinery of the Colony was far less complicated than it now is; but, for some occult reason or other, it was closed, and has never since been re-opened. The community is now abundantly reaping the benefit of this ill-conceived action. It is a generally recognized rule, one too that was publicly enunciated recently by the Hon. F. H. May at one of the Sanitary Board meetings, that an official report should be a bald enumeration of facts, unaccompanied by any except the most essentially relevant critical remarks. In other words, it should be a document worked up with the homely plain-stitch of fact, embellished with the very minimum embroidery of decorative comment. Judged by this safe standard, we cannot but think that much of the matter embodied in the joint report of Messrs. Clement and Ross might have been legitimately suppressed, or at least omitted in print, but forwarded to the Acting Head Master for explanation. We note that Queen's College is divided into Upper, Lower and Preparatory Departments. It would be interesting to learn what determines a scholar's promotion from one section to the one immediately above. As far as we have been able to discover, promotion is largely automatic. Thus a sudden influx of boys would entail the forced mechanical promotion, irrespective of fitness, of a big number of students. This we hold to be a most vicious practice, and should not only be discouraged, but absolutely forbidden. The native youth looks upon the acquisition of English from a strictly utilitarian point of view. A knowledge, even a smattering, of Geography, History, Euclid, Algebra and Theoretical Grammar will not help him in ordinary office routine; he regulates his conduct accordingly, and if tied down by syllabus or time-table to such work, will do it in the most perfunctory manner possible (you cannot make an unwilling horse drink, though you may lead it to the trough) with naturally only one possible result—inevitable and irreparable disaster at examination time. It is this, with out the slightest shadow of a doubt, which is the real root-cause of the woeful and shameful collapse of the entire Upper School, under the searching tests set by Messrs. Clement and Ross. The immediate revival of the competitive Government Scholarships, such as were in existence ten years ago, would unquestionably do something to encourage more systematic work on the part of students, not merely at Queen's College, but at other scholastic establishments in the Colony. We would point out that parsimony in educational matters, as has been proved time and again, is one of the most fallacious of economical doctrines. If the two Reports mentioned in our opening sentence awaken the Government, even at this late hour, to a fitting sense of its responsibility with respect to Queen's College, they will not have been drawn up wholly in vain.

"I warn the slumbering, deluded men who are marching in the ranks of the enemy," exclaimed the fervid orator, "that there are snipers hidden behind them! If they will put their ears to the ground they will hear the still small voice of the people whose rising wrath will presently scorch them as with an avalanche, and hurl them from their seats of power!" (Loud cheers.)

"I warn the slumbering, deluded men who are marching in the ranks of the enemy," exclaimed the fervid orator, "that there are snipers hidden behind them! If they will put their ears to the ground they will hear the still small voice of the people whose rising wrath will presently scorch them as with an avalanche, and hurl them from their seats of power!" (Loud cheers.)

THE STRANDED "SOBHAON."

The *P. & O. India Service* is now beyond all possibility of help is practically certain. The news published yesterday morning that the *Sobhaon* was stranded at Tung Chung Island, and changed for the worse is now confirmed. Two telegrams were received at the last office of the P. & O. S. N. Company, yesterday, from Shanghai and the other from Hongkong. The news from Shanghai was to the effect that the conditions at Tung Chung Island were most unsatisfactory. There was considerable movement of the entire ship, and the divers had reported that the steamer was crashing into the rocks and settling down, once those penetrating her frame. As a consequence of this movement, it had been found impossible to push the boat in the ship's side, and from the outside the *Sobhaon* was seen to be moving about in a most dangerous manner, and that in consequence of this the ship's last position had been greatly increased that it was decided to stop the boat-anchors. Following these telegrams was a letter from the captain of the steamer *Comandante*, stating that the *Sobhaon* was past all hope. This is also the opinion of Captain Goddard.

Supposing, however, that the *Sobhaon* had not itself proved the impossibility of ever getting off the rocks, and that the damage was not so extensive as to be in danger of a chance of lowering her into the water, there is another factor that would have to be seriously against the operations to save the steamer—the danger another vessel would run in attempting to tow the *Sobhaon* off. The channel leading to the place where the *Sobhaon* lies is strewn with broken rocks and swept with cross tides, so that towing operations, even if practicable, would be attended with great danger.

Mr. H. A. Reiche, local Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, has telegraphed to the head office of the company in London a full account of the position of affairs, and now awaits instructions as to what is to be done with the *Sobhaon*. In the meantime the salvage operations are still being pursued.

BARONET ADMITTED AS BARRISTER IN HONGKONG.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning, His Honour Sir John Carrington, C.M.G. (Chief Justice), presiding, Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., moved that Sir William Neville Montgomery Geary, Bart. be approved, admitted and enrolled as a barrister in Hongkong.

Mr. Francis produced an affidavit from Sir William Geary showing that he was admitted a member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in or about the month of November, 1880, and that he was called to the degree of the Outer Temple on 28th January, 1884. A certificate was also submitted showing that Sir William was a baronet of Great Britain, and that formerly he held the important appointment of Attorney-General for the Gold Coast Colony.

Captain Starin, H.M.S. *Arctura*, produced an affidavit of identification of the applicant, whom he said he had known for twenty years.

Mr. Francis intimated to His Honour that the name of Sir William Neville Montgomery Geary appeared in the *Law List* as a member of the Inner Temple, and stated that there could be no doubt as to his identity and qualifications. His Honour directed that Sir William be approved, admitted, and enrolled to practice as a barrister in the colony. He had every pleasure in making the order, and should Sir William decide to stay in Hongkong and practice amongst them, he (His Honour) wished him a pleasant and prosperous time.

Sir William thanked His Honour for making the order, and for the good wishes accompanying it. He then shook hands with Mr. Francis.

Deeds Perseus gives the following particulars regarding Sir William Neville Montgomery Geary. He is the fifth baronet, and was born in 1859, succeeding to the title in 1899. Sir William was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxon, and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Kent. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1884, and from 1895-97 acted as Attorney-General for the Gold Coast Colony. Sir William is an author, and wrote *The Law of Theatres and Music-halls* and *The Law of Marriage and Family Relations*. *Chitty on Contracts* was jointly edited by him. The first baronet was a distinguished naval officer, who in 1778 obtained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. The family seat is at Oron, South, Kent. Sir William is married; his wife is The Hon. Mrs. Geary, and they have three children. Sir William is a member of the Inner Temple, and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Kent.

Sir William Neville Montgomery Geary, we also learnt from enquiries, professed law at Law, privately, as a barrister, from 1898-99, after resigning his position as Attorney-General for the Gold Coast Colony. He was the prosecuting counsel in the well-known libel action of *Bishop Tugwell*. At the last general election he contested Darham City in the Liberal interest against the Hon. Arthur Elliot, but was defeated. Sir William is making a tour of the East and Far East in order to become familiar with commercial affairs in this part of the world; it was with the idea of furthering that object that he applied to be admitted as a barrister in Hongkong. He does not intend to reside here permanently, and leaves, in fact, at the end of a few months. He has been travelling in India and Burma, and came to Hongkong from Singapore a week ago by H.M.S. *Arctura*, one of the warships that took part in the naval procession ceremony attending the recent visit of their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Singapore. Sir William left on board the *Arctura* yesterday afternoon on a visit to Shanghai, returning here shortly. It is his intention when he arrives back in England to stand again for Parliament.

Sir William thanked His Honour for making the order, and for the good wishes accompanying it. He then shook hands with Mr. Francis.

NEW HONGKONG SYNAGOGUE.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.
Yesterday afternoon the laying of the foundation stone of the new Synagogue in Robinson Road was performed before a large and representative gathering by Mr. A. J. Raymond. It might be mentioned that Mr. J. Sassoon, in commemoration of his mother, and in conjunction with his brothers, Messrs. Edward and Meyer Sassoon, is generously supplying the site, which consists of 64,000 square feet, and the cost of the building will be defrayed by Mr. J. Sassoon himself, which is estimated to cost \$16,000.

Amongst those present were Messrs. A. J. Raymond, A. Howard, E. Kelly, E. Shellen, D. Haskell, R. Campbell, E. A. Joseph, S. Sassoon, S. A. Joseph, D. M. Moss, R. M. Eschall, J. Eschall, E. A. Harrison, S. M. Michael, E. J. Moss, D. B. Gibney, D. S. Gibney, J. Fredericks, D. B. Ellis, and A. S. Gahway, with Messrs. Leigh and Orange (architects), and many others.

In opening the proceedings Mr. A. J. Raymond said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I esteem it a great honour to have been elected by you to lay the foundation stone of this Synagogue. It is an honour which I appreciate very highly, and I do not hesitate to say that I feel it a privilege to be ordered on others of better merit than myself. In accepting me I am aware that you have been influenced by the fact of my being the representative of the donor, and I have undertaken this duty you imposed upon me to show my willingness to act in conformity with your wishes. It is a most auspicious occasion that brings us here to-day. We are taking to-day the first step towards the realization of that object which has been so close to our hearts for a great many years. The incidents that have led up to this occasion are so well defined in your minds, and so I believe you will not now expect me to give you a minute account of them. It is sufficient to say that but for the munificence of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, our most cherished desire would have remained unfulfilled to this day. You know, ladies and gentlemen, that the difficulties which had to be surmounted to obtain this site had been of no light nature, and I am certain that I give expression to your feelings when I say that during our trials from beginning to end, Mr. Jacob Sassoon has manifested an interest in our affairs which is characteristic of a truly generous man. The liberality and the goodness of the donor, in providing for us this place of worship, must therefore appeal to every one of you. Not only has he borne all the expenses of this building, and has donated a liberal amount of money as a fund for repairs, but he has also with the loftiness of purpose worthy of himself, defrayed the heavy costs of that unfortunate affair with which the Synagogue was so recently connected. The negotiations which took place with him in this matter were to me a source of much anxiety, but he brought them to a long and anxious period. Mr. Jacob Sassoon showed the keenest interest in the community's interests, and in the end when all was lost, he stood by us and gave us a new lease of hope—a hope which we see realised to-day. It now affords me very great pleasure on behalf of Mr. Jacob Sassoon to inform you, ladies and gentlemen, that this Synagogue when completed will be dedicated to the Jewish community of Hongkong, in commemoration of his beloved mother Leah, and will be a gift to the Jewish community of Hongkong—the building from himself and his family, himself and his brothers, Messrs. Edward and Meyer Sassoon, and very glad to have this opportunity to express my thanks to Messrs. Leigh and Orange for their courtesies and the valuable help which they have rendered to me in all matters relating to the Synagogue, and I feel confident that this building will under their very able superintendence, be another proof of their sound and skilful work. Ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to voice on behalf of the donors the prayer that the erection of this Synagogue will mark for you the opening of an era of peace, happiness, and prosperity. May the building when completed be the scene of happy and joyful celebrations! May it serve to bring you together and keep you united in peace and good-will to each other, and may all your prayers here be accepted by Almighty God for the welfare of His people and the glory of His name! (Loud applause.)"

Mr. Raymond then proceeded with the laying of the foundation stone, using a silver trowel bearing the inscription: "Presented to A. J. Raymond, Esq., to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone, New Synagogue, Hongkong, 7th May, 1901."—Leigh and Orange, Architects. Mr. Raymond, tapping the stone with the trowel, declared it to be well and truly laid.

The stone bore the following inscription in Hebrew and English: "This foundation stone was laid by A. J. Raymond, Esq., 7th May, 1901." Mr. A. Howard, in a few well-chosen remarks, said he was not an easy man for him to express in adequate language the deep gratitude of the community for so noble an act of generosity as that of which they had been witnesses that day. They were now face to face with what had been fittingly described as the real position of their most cherished desire, and in looking back upon the long course of events which had led up to this occasion, they could not help feeling how much they owed to Mr. Jacob Sassoon. How much they owed to him for his generosity and his ever-open heart, and his valuable advice, and his ready assistance, and his successful efforts to bring about the realization of their wishes. This would be a red-letter day in the annals of their co-religionists. The memory of the returned Jew whose name the Synagogue would bear, and the remembrance of the donor's munificence would never fade from their minds or from the minds of those who came after, and might be and those who share with him the merit of his noble work, and the rich reward that a grateful community would always offer its heartfelt wishes. (Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings, and an adjournment was made to a meeting adjourning, where refreshments of every description could be obtained.

It is proposed to erect a school wherein Hebrew will be taught, plenty of room being reserved on the site, which was presented by the Messrs. Sassoon.

The particulars of the Synagogue are:—Length inside 80 feet; width inside 36 feet; height to outside of principal 25 feet. The building will be of red brick with red-tiled roof, entrance porch towards being placed at the east end. One tower is to contain the archives and the other tower forms the staircase to the Ladies' Gallery. The A.P. is semi-circular and at the west end, and the windows are to be of stained glass. Two Aberdeen polished red granite columns support the Ladies' Gallery. The ground floor is to be laid with marble tiles, and the interior fittings and seats are to be of oak. The Synagogue will cost 250 on the ground floor and 90 in the Ladies' Gallery, and it is hoped the building will be finished by the end of the year.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CHARGE OF THE PALACE.
Canton, 6th May.
As is well known the emperors of the Palace are the most mischievous class of people in the Empire—a fact established alike under the ancient dynasties and under the present. Generally they exercise a great influence over the Imperial family, and on occasions, and by squeezing most of them have become rich. If any member of the Imperial family or any official has occasion to see the Emperor or Empress Dowager, they exact a pretty big entrance fee. Of almost all the troubles in China, especially at the present crisis, they are at the bottom; and through their intrigues the officials are always involved in complications. So a few days ago amongst the several reforms proposed (such as strengthening the army and navy, the abolition of monasteries and nunneries, and the establishment instead thereof of schools and colleges, for the education of youths in foreign and Chinese languages) His Excellency the Viceroy, recommended in a memorial to the Throne the dismissal of all the emperors of the Palace.

ADVICE SOLICITED.
As a first step towards reform, His Excellency has sent despatches to all the officials of the districts, desiring them to notify the governor, merchants, and people in general that whoever has special ability to help the state, or can suggest any reforms beneficial to the Government, is at liberty to recommend them in a statement to be submitted to the officials, under a guarantee given by the gentry that he is a capable and honest man, when such proposal will be taken into consideration by His Excellency.

ACTION AGAINST THE PIRATES.
His Excellency has also at heart the interest and welfare of his people, as of late, with a view to the more effective suppression of piracy, he has ordered several gunboats to be despatched to the North and West rivers, to do patrol service. For fear that the gunboats might have to return to Canton for coal, His Excellency has, upon the petition of Admiral Chun Ping Chik, ordered five coal-stations to be constructed along the route: one at Chi Tao Shan (the Pig's Head Hills) where the pirates are known to have their headquarters; one at Wungkong, in the prefecture of Sew-Hing; one at Sam Yangkoo in the district of Shun Tak; one at Kumeik also in Shun Tak; and one at Ma Ning to the east of Shun Tak. In case these gunboats require a supply of coal they need not desert their stations and come back to Canton for it.

Admiral Chun Ping Chik is also very energetic in his service; he goes personally, together with an attendant, to inspect all the guard-boats, and see that the soldiers on watch are not neglecting their duties.

COMPOUNDING WITH ROBBERS.
As there are plenty of brigands at Salohin, in the Nam Ho district, looting and robbing, the pawn-shops—which the officials and their soldiers are quite unable to put a stop to—the proprietors of the pawn-shops are paying the agents of these thieves to keep watch at their doors on the understanding that whoever pays such emissaries shall be exempted from attack and robbery.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the Peking and Tientsin Times of the 27th April:—

Mr. C. Foulson has established telephonic communication between Peking and Tientsin. The Japanese are active in their Concession, and are hard at work on their new Quay or Bund along the river.

We had it from unimpeachable native sources two days ago that between thirty and forty German soldiers reached Kulgan, on the edge of the Plateau, on the 19th instant, object unknown. This item of news has some extrinsic value as showing that the Chinese troops cannot in these times get speedy communication over long distances and dangerous country.

Now that the Manchurian Treaty has been abrogated, Li Hung-chang is devoting his energy to the re-organizing of his army to secure the complete withdrawal of the Russian forces from Manchuria (sic).

The Chinese in the German sections of Peking showed their regret at the death of General von Schwartzhoff by donning white clothes on the day of his obsequies. Since this melancholy event many of the Chinese have come under the suspicion of the Germans, and in some places in the German section they are not allowed to pass.

The British military authorities made a fine haul this week at Shanhaiwan when, acting on information supplied by an impugned native spy, they dug up a number of modern Krupp guns. There was a general belief in the camp that these guns were hidden in the neighborhood, and many a search had been made by the various units of the allied forces.

We are informed that six of the new railway locomotives are now erected and running; they were put up under exceptional difficulties, in record time for China. The shops both at Tonghai and Tongshan are full of work, chiefly that of overhauling the goods cars. The bridge at Hankow is well in hand, and is expected to be ready for traffic in another three weeks, when through traffic with Shanhaiwan will be at once resumed.

We note the departure of Captain Holman of the Sixteenth Bengal Lancers. Captain Holman was in office at the Peking terminus until lately, and by his fine personality and wonderful linguistic ability was chiefly responsible for the remarkable *entente* maintained all the time the Railway was under Russian and German administration. The gallant Captain is not only a great linguist and a theoretic soldier, but a very practical man; his administration of an extremely difficult office and one in which he had no previous experience won the admiration of everybody.

The impudence of the local blackguards seems unlimited; finding that river piracy is now too dangerous a game they have lately turned their attention to the Dar, and under the very guns of the men-of-war they have been robbing sea-going junks. News of this new departure was given to the Provincial Government, who, securing the loan of a steam-launch, sent out a force under the Tonghai magistrate and seized twenty-one of the vessels *flagrante delicto*. Vast quantities of plunder were found in their own junks, including a huge quantity of ammunition. One of the men taken "king's evidence," and this led to the arrest of another large body of men on shore who were armed to the teeth and showed fight.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 7th May.

BY MR. HAZELAND.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

The charge of accepting a bribe brought by the police against Thomas Percy Crisp, Overseer of Works, Public Works Department, was proceeded with.

The defendant, who has already pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Roche), Mr. E. J. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuting.

At the request of his Worship, Mr. Bowley detailed the facts of the case, which are contained in the evidence appended.

Cheong Sun Ku, property owner, 9, Old Bailey, was sworn. He said: I purchased the house at 31, Hollywood Road, four months ago, I had formerly an office at 382, Queen's Road, Central—a tailor's shop. It is my practice to have letters and messages left for me at that shop, which I visit once, sometimes twice, a day. In the beginning of February, I received a message from the Public Works Department—a verbal message—and in consequence went to the Public Works Office. The first time I saw Lo Tze Tam and Lo Fuk Lam, clerks. The next day I went again and saw the defendant, whom I had never seen before that occasion. He said to me: "Your wall is cracked; you must do something to it." He then asked: "Where is your address?" I told him, 302, Queen's Road Central. Shortly after I received a notice from the Public Works Department that the roof, kitchen floor, and walls of the house at 31, Hollywood Road were in a ruinous state, and desiring me to have them repaired. I handed the notice to Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and Mr. Leigh on the 8th February wrote to the Public Works Department. For a long time no reply was received to the letter—not till the end of March. Mr. Leigh and the Acting Director of Public Works made a joint inspection of the house.

In the interval before the inspection I received communication from the Public Works Department, which was handed to me by my accountant at 382, Queen's Road Central. The last time he handed me a visiting card—that of the defendant. The card is now in possession of Mr. May.

His Worship—Where is the card? Mr. Bowley—I'm sorry it has been lost. Mr. Francis—Then I must ask your Worship to strike out the statement that it belonged to the defendant.

His Worship—Yes, that must be done. Continuing, the witness said: "The card was given to me before the joint inspection. After that inspection Mr. Leigh showed me a letter from the Acting Director of Public Works, dated 4th April, detailing the work necessary to the house at 31, Hollywood Road, and Mr. Leigh made a sketch of the plans. The tie-rods and plates required for the repair work were made, but not inserted. The arch above the kitchen window was repaired. The tie-rods, to be secure, would have to pierce the party walls of the house, 29, Hollywood Road, and this the occupier of that house would not allow me to do, although at first he gave me permission. Consequently the tie-rods were never put in. The letter from the Acting Director of Public Works to Mr. Leigh made no mention of the roof of the house. On the 20th of April I received notice from the Public Works Department ordering me to repair the roof, as it was in a ruinous and dangerous state. On Monday, 22nd April, in the afternoon, I went to the Public Works Department, but did not see the defendant. When I came back I went to see Captain May, but he was out. On Tuesday, 23rd April, at about 10 o'clock, I again went to the Public Works Department, and saw the defendant. He had already spoken of and said the notices I had received. I further showed him five bank-notes—one \$25 note, three \$5 notes, and one \$10 note—\$50 altogether. On the 23rd April a Chinese detective came to my house and stayed for several hours.

Mr. Francis—A relation? Witness—He is not my relation. The detective came again on the 24th April at about ten o'clock in the morning and at a quarter past ten I went to the Public Works Department, where I saw the defendant in his room. I asked him: "How can I take down the roof which is so rotten?" He said: "If you go to the wall first before the roof?" The defendant replied: "No, you must take down the roof first."

His Worship—I don't know how you could take the walls down first.

Mr. Bowley—I had been done many times in this colony, your Worship.

Mr. Francis—It would expedite the taking down of the roof, at any rate.

Witness—The defendant said he would show me what to do. He went to 31, Hollywood Road, and showed me the roof, and while there the defendant asked me to give him \$100, saying: "You do a little work to the walls and roof and I'll let you pass."

I refused to give him the money, and the defendant then said: "If you go to an architect it will cost you more than \$100." I replied: "I don't mind giving you some money, but not \$100." Defendant asked: "How much can you pay?" and I said: "What work will you do?" Defendant replied: "I can let you pass and give you no more trouble."

The defendant then showed me the ruinous state of the roof and kitchen floor, and a sketch. He asked for paper, but I had none, and suggested that he could get some in my house. He said he did not mind going, and went with me to my house at 9, Old Bailey, second floor. The defendant peeped all over the house, and finally we went into the sitting room, where we sat down. The detective was in the room and also one of my rent collectors. Neither the defendant nor myself spoke to them, and we went and sat down near the verandah. I gave the defendant some whisky he asked for, but he left it on the table and asked me to give him a piece of paper. I requested my rent collector to give me paper and pencil, and he did so. The defendant then said: "I will draw you a sketch. I can save you \$800." He drew the sketch, produced, and explained it to me. He said the wall was cracked, but that one crack would do instead of ten. The roof was also broken, he said, but new poles from F to F (indicated on sketch) would do instead of pulling down the whole roof. That will save you \$260, the defendant said, and he showed the figure on the sketch. (Figures pointed out with others.)

(The defendant at this point rose and went over to Mr. Francis.)

Mr. Francis—You go and sit down, Mr. Crisp. If I want you I will call for you.

Witness—The defendant did not explain how I would save the money, but said: "I will only charge you about \$100." I said: "I can't offer so much?" and he asked: "How much can you offer?" I said: "\$30," and after thinking for a little while the defendant replied: "No, at least \$50." I asked: "Will you take \$35?" and the defendant replied: "No, I'll charge you \$40." I took some bank-notes out of my pocket and gave him \$40. They were the notes I showed Mr. May. This left me with a \$10 note. I handed the notes under the table, after counting them, to the defendant, who took them and put them in his pocket-book. I asked him not to give me any more trouble, and he said: "No, I won't play any more tricks on you." I then drank a glass of whisky and soda, and afterwards said: "Don't play any tricks on me, and I'll smile and say 'No.'" The defendant looked at me doubtfully when I smiled, and he suddenly ran out to the verandah, calling out: "What's that, what's that?" I smiled again and asked him to get me a glass of beer. I followed him to the verandah and he placed his hand on the railing and looked all round; then he said: "This verandah is rotten." I said: "Don't you give me any trouble about this house," and he replied: "No," and returned to the room. When the defendant was going away immediately afterwards, he stopped at the first landing as he was going downstairs and said to me: "Don't you play any tricks on me." The defendant went away about forty minutes after eleven o'clock. The detective followed him downstairs, and I went to the first floor. I saw the defendant arrested by Inspector Hanson. I have never offered to give the defendant some cigars, and I have never met him in his ricksha and had a conversation with him.

The hearing was then adjourned till Saturday morning at ten o'clock, subject to the Supreme Court not sitting on that day, when Mr. Francis expects to be engaged.

Mr. Bowley—I should like to finish for the day, your Worship.

The defendant was liberated on bail as before—\$50.

A STOLEN RING.
Tse Chu Kiu charged Cheung Sin with stealing his gold ring, value \$12, on the 3rd inst., at Kowloon.

Complainant said that she was a married woman, and on the 3rd inst. she was acting as go-between in a marriage. A dinner was held, and during that time complainant dropped her gold finger-ring on the floor. She saw Cheung Sin pick it up.

Defendant said he knew nothing at all about it, and Mr. Hazeland took her view of the matter and dismissed the case.

RUIKIDU.
Li Shun Po, a steam-launch coxswain, was brought up charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the steam-launch *Kueh-shan*, on the 6th inst.

The defendant's father appeared, and stated that he had previously saved his son from doing the same thing at Canton.

Mr. Hazeland thought the defendant appeared to be not quite right, and adjourned the case for a week, so that the defendant might be kept under medical observation at the prison.

A SERIOUS CASE.
The owner of cargo-boat 1437, was charged with concealing two cases of small-pox on his cargo-boat, which was lying at the Canton steamer wharf. Two children were found in the stern of the boat covered up. One of the children had had the disease three months, but the other one was in a very dangerous position for conveying the disease to other persons. The defendant was the father of the two children. When caught, the younger child was put out of the way.

His Worship thought this a serious charge, and fined defendant \$25, or one month's hard labour.

NOT STOWAWAYS.
Seven Japanese duns with two of the opposite sex appeared to answer to a charge of stowing away on the steamer *Belandam*, from Moji to Hongkong.

The female portion said they had been asked to go on board by someone, and had come here to act as domestic servants.

His Worship was not satisfied they were stowaways, and discharged them. They were handed over to the Superintendent of Police.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.
OPIMUM CASES.
Excise-officer 77 charged Leung U Tsun, an actor, with having in his possession four cases of prepared opium without a valid certificate, on the 7th inst.

The case having been proved, Mr. Kemp told the actor to retire for three weeks.

Wong Ho, described as a boatman, was charged by Excise-officer 108 with having four cases of prepared opium in his possession, without a valid certificate, three cases and two cases; also one case, on the 6th inst.

The defendant was fined \$25, or six weeks' hard labour.

LATE TELEGRAMS.
NEWS VIA CANADA.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
London, 11th April.

BOTHA AND DE WET.
The Capetown correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "It is semi-officially asserted here that Gen. Botha has had an interview with Lord Kitchener, in which he informed him that he had seen Gen. Dewet, who still refused to entertain the idea of surrender on any terms. Gen. Botha, however, regards Dewet as no longer responsible for his actions and seeks a *modus vivendi* on behalf of all the belligerent forces."

The report that Gen. Botha has renewed the negotiations with Lord Kitchener is not yet officially confirmed, but it is generally credited, and is received with satisfaction, except by the ultra-jingo, who fear that the government will show the terms recently rejected.

Regarding Gen. Dewet's mental condition, reports have been very conflicting for some time. His recent inactivity points to there being truth in the rumours which all go that long continued hardships under the harassing British pursuit have unhinged his mind.

SEDITIONARY MOVEMENTS AMONG NATIVES.
The *Daily Express* this morning says it understands that the government has decided to send a large reinforcement to South Africa.

A serious sedition movement, says the *Pictorialist*, is spreading among the natives. It is headed by native ministers, who preach the doctrine of Africa for Africans and advise the natives to throw off all European control.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.—The only article which really possesses nutritive virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes dandruff, keeps the scalp cool, prevents the hair from falling out, and should always be used by children's hair, no other article imparts such a beautiful and healthy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Store and Chemists. [1832-3]

3000 NEWSPAPERS RECOMMEND.
THE WATERBURY PEN for Easy Writing.
THE FLYING SCOTSMAN PEN, instead of a Quill.
THE FLYING J writes 20 words per dip.
[1830-1]. WATERBURY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

for a little while the defendant replied: "No, at least \$50." I asked: "Will you take \$35?" and the defendant replied: "No, I'll charge you \$40." I took some bank-notes out of my pocket and gave him \$40. They were the notes I showed Mr. May. This left me with a \$10 note. I handed the notes under the table, after counting them, to the defendant, who took them and put them in his pocket-book. I asked him not to give me any more trouble, and he said: "No, I won't play any more tricks on you." I then drank a glass of whisky and soda, and afterwards said: "Don't play any tricks on me, and I'll smile and say 'No.'" The defendant looked at me doubtfully when I smiled, and he suddenly ran out to the verandah, calling out: "What's that, what's that?" I smiled again and asked him to get me a glass of beer. I followed him to the verandah and he placed his hand on the railing and looked all round; then he said: "This verandah is rotten." I said: "Don't you give me any trouble about this house," and he replied: "No," and returned to the room. When the defendant was going away immediately afterwards, he stopped at the first landing as he was going downstairs and said to me: "Don't you play any tricks on me." The defendant went away about forty minutes after eleven o'clock. The detective followed him downstairs, and I went to the first floor. I saw the defendant arrested by Inspector Hanson. I have never offered to give the defendant some cigars, and I have never met him in his ricksha and had a conversation with him.

THE HORSES AND MULES QUESTION.
The application by Boer representatives to prevent the shipment of mules and horses for the use of the British army in South Africa was dismissed to-day. Judge Parlane, in his decision, holds that the transactions between citizens of the United States and the British government were conducted under the order of private citizenship, and that the courts had absolutely no jurisdiction to interfere.

The horses and mules, the court said, were bought in a neutral territory.

NICARAGUA CANAL.
London, 12th April.
ANGLO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.
Negotiations on the Hay-Panamafe abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are progressing, though they have not yet passed the tentative stage. A representative of the Associated Press has been informed that they are being conducted on a *quid pro quo* basis, and that no other method of abrogation would be considered by the British government. The Foreign Office hopes that a settlement satisfactory to both the United States and Great Britain will be arrived at before Congress reconvenes.

Washington, 13th April.
MR. HAY'S POSITION.
There is authority for the following statement of the exact status of the Lithuanian Canal negotiations. After the adjournment of the Senate, and the lapse of the pending Hay-Panamafe Treaty, Secretary Hay decided to pursue the subject further, but to avoid the possibility of another failure, for the same reasons which brought about the loss of the Hay-Panamafe Treaty, the Secretary determined to first consult the ratifying power, the United States Senate, to ascertain if it was possible for the Senators to agree upon the basis of a treaty, which should be at the same time acceptable to the Executive branch of the Government, and to Great Britain. It was realised that unless two-thirds at least of the Senate could be brought into agreement in advance upon the basis of the treaty, it would be perfectly useless for the Executive to embark on negotiations with Great Britain, for the formation of another conference. Secretary Hay is devoting himself now to the ascertainment of the feelings and desires of the senators, and consequently, not having completed this work he has not begun negotiations with Great Britain for a new treaty.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLOMBIA.
London, 13th April.
Senator Gutierrez Ponce, the recently-appointed Colombian Minister to Great Britain, denies the report that he has approached the British Government, in any way, in respect to the Panama Canal.

Senator Ponce is of the opinion that if the Panama scheme should be transferred to the United States, any arrangements would be based upon the principle of strict neutrality of the canal, and the maintenance of the sovereignty of Colombia upon the Isthmus of Panama.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.
Berlin, 12th April.

Several articles in the inspired press this evening deny three points in the latest statements of the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg. In the first place they insist that the Emperor Nicholas asked the Emperor William to designate Count von Waldersee for the chief command of the Allied Troops in China, and that it is not true that the suggestion went from the Kaiser to the Tsar.

In the second place they assert that Count von Waldersee never harboured the idea of bringing the Chinese Co. by force to Peking, but that he, with the full assent of the commanders of the Allies, merely made such a threat, which had a favourable effect.

In the third place, they challenged the declaration of the Russian official organ, regarding the prominent guilty persons, *Die Vossische Zeitung* says: "It is evident from both the form and substance of the latest differences arisen between Russia and Germany."

LIQUEURS.

	Per Bottle	Per Doz.
ABSINTHE	\$1.50	\$18.00
ANISE	2.25	\$27.00
APRICOT BRANDY	3.00	36.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	3.50	42.00
BLACKBERRY BRANDY, French	2.25	27.00
Do, American	1.00	12.00
CHAMPAGNE, Yellow	4.00	48.00
Do, Green	3.00	36.00
CHEERRY BRANDY	2.00	24.00
COGNAC, Manhattan, Martin	1.25	15.00
Do, &c.	—	—
CRÈME D'AMIGON	2.25	27.00
Do, de Cacao	2.25	27.00
Do, de Framboises	2.25	27.00
Do, de Mandarin	2.25	27.00
Do, de Menthe	2.25	27.00
Do, de Melon	2.25	27.00
Do, de Noyaux	2.25	27.00
Do, de Prunelle	2.25	27.00
Do, de Vanille	2.25	27.00
Do, de Violette	2.25	27.00
CURACAO, Red and White	2.25	27.00
KUMBL	1.00	12.00
LIME JUICE	1.00	12.00
MARASCHINO	2.25	27.00
ORANGE GIN	3.00	36.00
PEACH BRANDY	2.25	27.00
PEPPERMINT	2.25	27.00
RASPBERRY BRANDY	3.00	36.00
STROPS, Cerises, Lemon, Grenade	1.50	18.00
SHOG GIN	2.00	24.00
STRAWBERRY BRANDY	3.00	36.00
GINOER BRANDY (Cabbie's)	—	—
Do, WINE	11.00	132.00
VERMOUTH, French (Noilly Prat & Co.)	11.00	132.00
Do, de (Taillan & Co.)	10.00	120.00
Do, Italian (Martini Sola)	11.00	132.00
Do, de (Taillan & Co.)	9.00	108.00

H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1901.

INSURANCES.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [33]

TO LET.

TO LET.
(From 1st April next).

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS, with
UPPER FLOORS for Dry Goods, Nos. 1
and 2, facing the Sea, and Situated at BEE-
CHEE'S BAY on M. Lot 243.

Apply to—
JOSEPH & CO.

HONGKONG, 26th March, 1901.

TO LET.

"RAVENSHILL EAST."

Apply to—

DEACON & HASTINGS.
Hoangkong, 24th April, 1901. [109]
OFFICES TO LET.
2ND FLOORS of Nos. 62A and 64
and **GROUND FLOOR** No. 68
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
ON CHAI & CO.,
2nd Floor No. 52, Gage Street
Hongkong, 16th January, 1901. [2]
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, THE PEAK
TO LET, FURNISHED, from Middle
July to Middle of September.
Apply to—
H. W. BIRD,
Messrs. Palmer & Turner.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1901. [11]
TO LET.
 From the 1st June.
UPPER FLOOR of HOUSE No. 16
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
 Apply to—

N. MODY & CO.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1901. [H
TO LET.
NOS. 2 & 5, RICHMOND TERRACE
Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
 Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1901. (81)

TO LET.

“RICHMOND HOUSE,” 11, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
 Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [6]

TO LET.

"RICHMOND HOUSE," 11, ROBINSON
 ROAD, Possession from May 1st.

Apply to—
L. T. M.,
 Care of Office of this Paper
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [10]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.
HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL.
Apply to—
THE HONG-KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd May. 1901.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL.
Apply to—
THE HONG-KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901.
TO LET.
TWO very spacious and well ventilated
TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN RESIDENCES
WITH GARDENS and TERRACE
LAWNS, each containing: 6 ROOMS, BATH,
KITCHEN, PANTRY, and CLOSET, and
ROOMS and OUTHOUSES, in MACDONNELL
ST.

Apply to—
TANG LAP TING.
 No. 18, Queen Street, Hongkong
 or to
MOK MAN CHEUNG.
 Butterfield & Swire.
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1901. [1]

ROAD, OF THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Apply to—

TANG LAP TING.
No. 18, Queen Street, Hongkong
or to
MOK MAN CHEUNG.
Butterfield & Swire.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1901.

TO LET.

GODOWN IN DUNDRELL STREET for
1st June.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, from 1st June, No.
BELLIOS TERRACE.
FURNISHED, with Immediate Possession.

The EYKIE, PEAK.
 For Particulars, apply to—
 R. C. WILCOX,
 8, Beaconsfield Avenue,
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.

TO LET.
 POSSESSION APRIL 1st.

The EYKLE, PEAK.
 For Particulars, apply to—
 R. C. WILCOX,
 8, Beaconfield Ave.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.
 TO LET.
 POSSESSION APRIL 1st.
 NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE.
 Apply to— J. W. NOBLE
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1901.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NO. 2, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to— S. B.,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.
 TO LET.
 HOUSE at MOUNT KELLETT STREET
 now in occupation of H. MATH
 BROWN, Esq.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1901.

TO LET.

HOUSE at MOUNT KELLETT ST
now in occupation of H. MATH
BROWN, Esq.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAV
Hongkong, 27th March, 1901.

TO LET.

A VERY spacious and well-vent
EUROPEAN HOUSE with a GA

and TENNIS LAWN, No. 37, ROBIN ROAD, known as "FERNSIDE," containing 6 ROOMS, BATH ROOM and OUTHOUSES. Possession from 1st June, 1901.
Apply to—
TAM TSZ KONG,
42, Bonham Strand West.

and TENNIS LAWN. No. 37, ROBIN ROAD, known as "FEENESIDE," contains 6 ROOMS, Bath Room and OUT-DOOR HOUSE. Possession from 1st June, 1901.
Apply to—
TAM TSZ KONG,
42, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1901.
BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDE
"GLENWOOD."
21, CAINE ROAD.

and TENNIS LAWN. No. 37, ROBIN ROAD, known as "FEERNISIDE," contains 6 ROOMS, BATH ROOM and OUT-HOUSES. Possession from 1st June, 1901.
Apply to—
TAN TSZ KONG,
49, Beaulieu Strand West,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1901.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDE
"GLENWOOD."
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,

res. Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

ON
SATURDAY,
the 11th May, 1901, at 2 p.m., at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.
A FINE COLLECTION OF CHINESE
CURIOS,
Comprising:—
BLUE and WHITE HAWTHORN

THE Undersigned have been instructed
to Sell by Public Auction, under Bill
Sale, on
SATURDAY,
the 11th May next,
Off the Yaumati Police Station, where s
now lies the

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Twelve per cent. being Twelve Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the Association, has been declared payable in full on the 1st day of January 1901. The Association is a Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.

Warrants to be issued on the 1st May,
By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1901. [1]

Care of Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 7th May. 1901.
MESSMAN REQUIRED for the
ROOM, H.M.S. "GLORY," appli-
cations should be made to the MESS PASSING
Number of Officers in the Mess average

BY A YOUNG MAN, EVENING WORK
whether in the line of Bookkeeping, Revising of Accounts, Typewriting or General Office work. Hours:—5.30 to 8 o'clock.
Apply to— M. A. C.,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLIST
 Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resistant
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER, IN THE WORLD
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:—
 Loaded with With Pow
 Powder only, and 1 oz of
 Primrose Cases . 85.65 27.40

Hong Kong, 21st July, 1961.

6 34%
 3 24%
J. THURBURN,
 Manager, Hongkong
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.	
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....	£800.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE- HOLDERS.....	£800.
RESERVE FUND.....	£535.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account	

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIVE
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION

R. SHEWAN, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK—Deputy Chairman.

A. Haupt, Esq.	H. Schubart, Esq.
D. Meyer Moses, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.	H. W. Slade, Esq.
R. L. Richardson Esq.	H. E. Tomkins,
Paul Witkowski, Esq.	

For 6 months, 32 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 29th April, 1901.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE
COMPANY LIMITED

THE Company is prepared to act as Successors or Attorneys, Liquidators, Executors or Administrators, as Trustees, Receivers House and Estate Agents for Resident and non-Residents, and, on Commission, to handle

100

Interest for 12 Months Fixed.....5%
 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. 12

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA)
 LIMITED
 (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
 CHARTER)**

Newswang Chemicals Puan.

HEAD OFFICE - INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account..... 3.47% per annum

Savings Bank 6.20% " "

On Fixed Deposits:-

For 3 months..... 6% per annum

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Tels 5,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Dacca Canton Hongkong
Harbin Kobe London
Lyons Manilla Peking
Rangoon San Francisco Shanghai
Singapore Tientsin Yokohama

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BA
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1890.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per
per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per
" " " 6 " 4% " " " 3% "

co, Nishonoh Lane, London, E.C. 4.
 BRANCHES:
 Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore.
 AGENTS:
 Yokohama, Kobe, Penang, Bombay, Calcutta,
 Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Java, Lyons,
 Paris.

CARTRIDGES CARTRIDGES

JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK
ELEY'S and KYNOCH'S SP
ING CARTRIDGES and NEWCA
CHILLED SHOT
S. J. ROBERTS CARTRIDGES



HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS

KANG ON.
Contractor, 80, D'Almeida Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY.
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class As-
sorted Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO. Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Rothman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
172, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Tokio.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c., 100, House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.
Lee House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Devel-
opment Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromides and Crayon Enlargements, and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's
Road Central.

H. YERA.
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield
Arcade, Queen's Road Cl., also Wanchai.
Amateurs' Requisites a Specialty.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipbuilders, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

JOSEPH & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandeliers,
Frigates and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, and Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineers, Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Shipbuilders,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipbuilding Companies (Crescent
Brand) and Blundell
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

TAILORS

B. HAUGHTON & CO.
Navy Military and Court, 18 Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR. "Los Filipinos."
Importers of the Best Manila Cigars; 26,
Fottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

PROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

QUAN WAH & CO.
Dealers in
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
WORKS.

DESIGNS & PATENTS APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1044]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Underlined being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PORT SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [50]

POHOMULL BROTHERS
57 & 59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

INDIAN, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods
for Ladies and Gentlemen, and other Articles.
Oriental Embroidery, Rugs, and Carpets,
Jewelry, Cashmere Shawls, Ivory, Sandalwood
and Tortoiseshell Vases, Curiosities and Fancy
Goods.
INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [27]

AMERICAN MACHINERY

WE HAVE OPENED A MACHINERY
DEPARTMENT, and are prepared to
Furnish Engines, &c., on STEAM ENGINES,
GAS and OIL ENGINES, BOILERS,
PUMPS, LATHES, DRILL PRESSES,
PLANERS, PNEUMATIC TOOLS, WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY, HOISTING
MACHINERY, SAW MILLS, MACH-
INISTS' SMALL TOOLS, BUILDERS'
HARDWARE, &c.
Made in America (U.S.A.).
Prices quoted f.o.b. New York, or c.i.f.
Hongkong.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1900. [128]

JAN THE IOELANDER.

BY HALL CAINE.

Author of "The Christian," "The Manman,"
"The Scoundrel," "The Bondman," "Tut"
"Molai," "The Deceiver," &c., &c.

COPYRIGHT.

CHAPTER I.

The scene of our story is the little town of
Sixtoles, in Kent, and the period at which we
begin is the year 18—, before the telegraph was
invented and when the railway had scarcely
begun to exist.

Lawrence Clough lives in Sixtoles. He is a
Kentish squire, about five-and-thirty years
of age. His house fronts the market square, and
is a picturesque old place, of the half-timbered
kind that is common in southern counties. At
another angle of the square is an old inn, with
a suspended sign, and a little beyond it stands
the ancient church, green with ivy to the top
of its tower.

Clough's father, who is dead, had been the
saint and philanthropist of the county, and a
monument to his memory stands in the middle
of the market place. It is a statue representing
the venerable figure of an old man, in the long
coat and knee-breeches of the time.

But Lawrence Clough himself, commonly
called Larry, has gone to the bad. He is one
of those genial souls whom all the world
conspires to ruin. Fond of good liquor, good
sport, and a good story, he has given up to
company what was due to work, and reaped
consequences.

Larry is to be sold up. Even the house he
lives in is to go in the general sweep. That is
more pitiable, because it had belonged to his
wife, and was the place she had been in. The
poor girl has stuck to him in spite of his
failing having married him in the face of the
opposition of her people, and notwithstanding
more reputable suitors. She has one child, a
girl of six years of age, of the same name as
herself—Lucy.

It is the day of the public auction, a bright
day in summer. The air is going through
the town, carrying the sale of the "last remain-
ing lots of the stock and estate of Lawrence Clough,
Esquire." In the afternoon, the auctioneer, old
John Cuthbert, landlord of the "Red Lion" in
the market-place, mounts the market cross under
the monument, and reads out the conditions of
sale. Among those who are standing about
him is a man dressed as a sailor of the superior
class. This is an old resident of the district,
who has been ten years abroad and is newly re-
turned home. His name is Crow. He has been
away at the whole fishing on the Greenland
seas, and is understood to have brought back a
fortune. He may be thirty-five to forty years
of age. His bronzed face is hard-featured and
forbidding.

While the preliminaries of the auction are
being gone through, an upper window in
Larry's house opens, and a young woman looks
out. She is pale and careworn. It is Larry's
wife, Lucy. Larry himself is nowhere to be
seen.

The auction begins. According to custom
every lot is sold on the spot, and the auctioneer
and his company leave the market-place. They
are to return to it for the last lot and the final
squaring up. The last lot is to be the house.

When they are gone, the market-place is
empty, a child's voice is heard approaching,
mingled with the laughter of a man, and the
face at the window shows signs of recognition.
At the next moment a man comes up, holding a
child by the hand. It is Larry. He has a
game-bag across his back and a gun over his
shoulder, and is dressed in the long coat, knee-
breeches, powdered waistcoat and broad-brimmed
hat of the period.

Larry is merry, but by no means intoxicated.
He takes the child out of the bag, gives them to
the child to carry home, then flings himself on
a seat outside the inn, and shouts to the potboy
for something to drink.

As the potboy appears with a pewter, Lucy
comes out of the house opposite. At sight of
his wife Larry looks ashamed. Their home, and
all that belongs to them, is under the hammer,
yet here he is drinking and idling. The
serious thoughts only last a moment, and he is
laughing again.

"You promised to be back by twelve," said
Lucy.

"Ah, so I did, my dear, but I'm like the man
with the clock," said he, "when I strikes
ten it points to twelve, and then I know it's half-
past one." But never mind, Larry, I'm back
in time for the last lot anyway, and that's all I
care about. We are not stone-broke yet, dear.
There's that thousand pound legacy my mother
left in trust, you know. I'll buy in the house, at
all events. Old John promises me to knock it
down to me quick, and they say nobody will bid
against us, so we'll be houseless anyhow.

Good health, my dear! Another pot, my boy!
By the way, Lucy, who do you think I met
coming this way when I was going into the
fields this morning? Harry Crow, of all
men! They call him Captain Crow now, and
he has come back from the whaling a rich man.
I hear, well, riches have wings—prodigious
ones seemingly. He has a bright little boy,
they tell me, about the age of our Lucy, but his
wife is dead, and his wealth is no good to him.
Well, I forgive him, poor devil. I'm happier
than he is, in spite of my duns and debts. But
what a funny word it is though!

Larry laughs, and calls for more drink. At
that moment an old man carrying a lantern, a
spade and a pick crosses the market place. It
is the sexton. Larry calls him and laughs. Is
he a Diogenes, that he needs a lantern in the
sunlight? The old man answers that he has a
job of work to do and must work late that
night, as he did on the night when Larry's
father died.

At the mention of his father Larry's laughter
suddenly stops. The sexton goes into the
church yard and the potboy in his sleeve waist-
coat returns with a glass. Larry is about to
pick it up when Lucy takes hold of it.

"Give it up," she says, "for your father's
sake, Larry."
Larry is sobered. For a moment he feels the
reproach of his father's well-earned life contrasted
with his own ill-spent existence.

"No, give it to me," he says, and taking the
glass out of her hand he goes up to the foot of
the statue. "See now, I'll never touch it again—
never," and he lets the glass fall and break.
Half an hour later the auctioneer returns to the
market-place and mounts the steps of the cross
to sell the last lot—the house. Larry is on
the outskirts of the crowd, saluting every-
body.

"What am I offered?" says the auctioneer.
"Five hundred pounds," cries Larry.
"Five hundred pounds? I'm offered five
hundred pounds. Any advance on five hun-
dred?"

There is a pause, and the auctioneer raises his
hammer. Then a cold voice says:
"Six hundred."

Everybody looks about in surprise. It is
Captain Crow. Larry laughs, and thinks he
understands.

"Seven hundred," he cries.

"Eight hundred," says a cold voice again.

"Larry grows excited," says a cold voice again.

"Larry grows excited," says a cold voice again.

"Larry grows excited," says a cold voice again.

"Larry grows excited," says a cold voice again.

"Larry grows excited," says a cold voice again.

want it he can easily find out for himself. But
it will go one better than the gentleman's bid,
and it will be the last penny I have in the
world—one thousand pounds."
The crowd is tingling with excitement when
Captain Crow's voice is heard again,
"Two thousand pounds," he says.

Larry laughs wildly, and cries:
"It's yours, sir—and you!"

The contest has been fierce and exciting.
Larry turns to the company and says, "And
now that it's all over, boys, though I don't
particularly want your company on this business,
you know, I thank you for it all the same. It
isn't my fault that you are here, but you are
welcome. I have sworn off the drink myself,
but that's no reason why you should go home
dry. So give the company what they want at
my expense, landlord, and thank you. Go in,
boys, and I'll join you presently."

They all go into the inn except Larry and
Captain Crow. Captain Crow is sitting on the
seat by the porch of the inn filling his pipe.

"Dare you think I have done you a bad
turn?" he says.

"You can't suppose you've done me a good
one," says Larry.

"I have, though," said Crow, "a very good
turn. If you had bought the house you would
have gone on living in this place, and that
would have been the ruin of you for life. Take
the advice of a friend who wishes you well—do
as I have done."

Larry laughs. "What, go whaling?"
Crow answers, "Why not? You'll have as
good a chance as I had, and if you like, I'll
help you to a better. Listen to me. When I
came home I left two of my boats at Whitby
getting ready for the next cruise. Now, if
you want to start afresh, I will send you back
in one of them."

"How long does a whaling cruise last?"
"Two years, three years, four years, depends
on your luck."

"Four years! That's a long time for a man
to be separated from his wife and child."
"Many a man has been longer, and isn't it
better to go out there and provide for them
than to stay here and see things go to rack and
ruin?"

"It's a wild life out yonder, isn't it?"
"A bit rough, maybe, but nothing a man
ought to be afraid of."

"I'm not afraid of work, though I have not
done much of it—more shame for me to say so.
But my poor old father thought of something
better than whaling when he sent me to
Oxford ten years ago."

"If you're ashamed of your job nobody need
know where you're going."
"When could I start?"
"To-morrow, the next day, next week—when
you like."

At that moment the post-boy goes by in his
red uniform, with his bugle in his hand. Crow
hails him and asks when the North Coach passes
through the town. The post-boy answers:
"Two o'clock in the morning."

"There you are," says Crow, "you can get
off at any time."
"I speak to Lucy," says Larry. "If she
says 'Yes,' I'll go."

"She'll be a foolish woman, if she stands in
your way."
"I'll keep my word with the boys and pay
my score, and then go in and speak to her."

Larry is going into the inn when Crow says:
"And if you want a little money for your jour-
ney come to my house about midnight; I'll not
be in bed before that."

"But tell me," says Larry, "why are you
doing this for me, who have never done any-
thing for you?"
Crow hesitates, then says: "I was gardener's
boy at your good old father's once, wasn't I?
Don't you think I may do a good turn for your
father's son?"

Larry bends his head as if ashamed at the
mention of his father's name, and goes into the
inn.

Time passes. The evening begins to close in.
Larry has not yet come out of the inn. From
time to time his voice can be heard telling stories
amid peals of laughter. Meantime, Captain
Crow has been smoking on the seat outside the
porch, thinking bitterly of the days when
Larry Clough was a rich man's son, and he
himself was gardener's boy.

In the midst of these memories he is startled
by a woman's voice crying, "Larry!"
It is Lucy with a shawl over her head, stand-
ing in the twilight beside him.

"Oh, it is you, Mr. Crow! How long since
we met!"
"That is not my fault, Mrs. Clough," says
Crow.

"You have travelled far since then, I hear."
"And if I have," he says, "you know best why
I travelled at all."

"You don't regret it, surely. They tell me
you have come home rich."
"Rich! What are riches if you have not
your heart on what riches cannot buy?" says
Larry. "Your little boy was here to-day," says
Lucy. "He's a sweet little man. Our little
girl, Lucy, and he are great friends already."

"You and I were great friends when we were
as young as they are, Lucy. There was nothing
to come between us then."

"That is a long time ago. Since then you
have married as well as I."

"What else could a man do who didn't want
all the world and his wife to laugh at him and
say 'There goes a poor noodle who was jilted
because he hadn't a penny to bless himself
with?'"

"We'll not quarrel about that, Mr. Crow.
Your wife is dead, you are hurting her memory.
You are also hurting me by mis-stating my
motives. But the past is the past, you know,
and—"

"So be it, Lucy. The past is the past, and
if you owe no grudge neither do I, and to show
you that bygones are bygones I have done you
a good turn this very day."

"What good turn?"
"You know that I bought this house at that
action."

"I have heard so."
"Do you know why I bought it?"
"Why?"
"I bought it to give back to you."

"To me?"
"To you. Well have you nothing to say to the
net-a-word-of-thanks even?"

"It was very very kind of you, Mr. Crow,
but why—I mean what?"
"You want to know what my conditions are,
Lucy? I'll tell you. In doing a good turn for
you my only conditions are that you shall do a
good turn for your husband."

"You needn't tempt me to that, Mr. Crow.
Only tell me what I can do for Larry and it's
done."

"Then send him away from you."
"Why send him away?"
"He'll do no good while he is here."
"But where could he go to?"
"To the whaling."

"The whaling?"
"I wish it to be a great secret; that's the
bargain. There's nothing a man need be
ashamed of in the whaling industry. If it makes
black smoke it makes white silver too."

"Then you have spoken to Larry himself?"
"Yes, and he is to speak to you, and if you
agree he is to slip away in the North Coach
some morning—to-morrow, next day, next week—
any time, and except that he has gone some-
where to start 'the world afresh in earnest
nobody is to know anything about it.'"

"And I—"
"You are to stay at home in this old house—"
"And you—are you going back to the
whaling?"
"No, I can afford to take my ease now, and
why shouldn't I?"
"It's a hard life, isn't it?"
"Well, a little of it goes a long way, you
know."

"In those frozen seas a man sometimes en-
dures great hardships, doesn't he?"
"Sometimes, perhaps."
"They are a wild, lawless set who go there,
and sometimes a man doesn't live to return
home, is that so?"
"And if it is—that then? Lucy, what can
you care for a man who has treated you so ill?
It isn't six years since you married him, and he
has wasted everything. Gaming, drinking,
idling, carousing, he has brought you to beg-
gary. What if he never comes back? You'll
be better off without him; you must have re-
pented of your bad bargain long ago, Lucy,
and bitter is the price you have paid for it. It
is a wild life up there, and your young
squire with his drinking and his gaming, and
his spending hasn't brought himself up to cope
with it. But you shall wait for nothing
neither for your child, and if in time, you
knows but some day—"

"But Lucy stops him. "Silence, sir! What
do you think I am? You ask me to send my
husband to the whaling, knowing his hardships,
and that he is not a man who can bear them.
Do you know what that is? That's manslaughter!"
And you think to bribe me with this
house for a shelter, with your bread for myself
and my little one—"

"You are mistaken, Lucy; listen—"
"It's you that are mistaken, sir. This place
is dearer to me than any other spot on earth,
and now that it's gone from me I am homeless,
and so is my child, but rather than live in a
place with you, and a better man sent to certain
death, I would tramp the streets and beg from
door to door."

"With your gambler, your drunkard?"
"Yes, my gambler, my drunkard, but my
husband also, whether he is rich or poor; and I
do not repent my bargain, and what I did six
years ago I would do again to-day."

"The woman's a fool," thinks the man when
Lucy has returned to her house. "And I'm a
fool, too. What a thing love is! How it
tempts a man, betrays him, destroys him!
Tramp the streets and beg my bread from door
to door. They may, for all the help I'll give
them. They'll pack out of this house at all
events. It will do for little Harry one of these
days. What a whiling the world is to be sure."
(To be continued.)

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC AND OFFICERS OF
SHIPS.

When in MOJI, go to
THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
Where good European Accommodation can
be obtained at Yen 3 per day.

Address:—NISHI-HON-MACHI, ITCHOME.
MOJI, 17th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby called for the
ERECTION OF BRICK SHOPS at
JESSELTON for the NORTH BORNEO
GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be
seen at the Office of
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [508]

NOW READY.

THE
POLITICAL OBSTACLES
TO
MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER MICHIE.

PRICE 25 CENTS CASH

On Sale at "HONGKONG DAILY
PRESS" Office and Local Newsagents.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1072]

BAILEY & MURPHY.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SUEVEYORS.

60 & 62, DES VOEUX ROAD.
Telephone No. 187. Telegrams "Contract."
W. S. BAILEY, M.E. MECH. E.
E. O. MURPHY, W.E. SC. A.M.E. MECH. E.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1901. [132]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE.
Also FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.
FURNITURE ON HIRE.

13, BEAconsfield ARCADE.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [1145]

LAUNCHES FOR SALE.

TWO are—Length, 62 feet over all; Breadth,
11 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches;
Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 5 inches
by 16 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Stroke, 12 inches;
Working Pressure, 125 lbs.
ON 2 is—Length, 67 feet over all; Breadth,
12 feet 4 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Com-
pound Surface Condensing Engine, 9 inches
by 15 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Working Pressure
125 lbs.

The above Three Launches were built in
Hongkong, October 1899, under the Superin-
tendence of Captain F. D. Goddard, Marine
Surveyor.
Plans and Specifications of the same can be
seen.
Please apply to—
TUNG TAI & CO.,
Engineers and Shipbuilders, &c.,
23, Praya East, Wanchai.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [1021]

DAVID CORSAI & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Sole Agents.

3190]

Lanoline
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet "Lanoline" in collapsible tubes.
Makes rough skin smooth, and protects delicate
complexions from wind and sun.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
Nicer irritates, cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depot—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
[1871]

NOW READY.
THE
CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA,
PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.,
FOR
1901.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Nether-
lands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.
Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony
Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which
will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with
the place,

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via Ports of Call	HALLABAT	Brit. str.	—	C. T. Denby, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	CANTON	Brit. str.	—	C.F. Lockstone, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
BREMEN, via Ports of Call	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, S. F. &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., via Ports of Call	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
TRIESTE &c., via Ports of Call	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK via Ports & Suez Canal	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER, via MOJI, &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c., via SHANGHAI, &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., &c., via SHANGHAI, &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
PORTLAND (OR)	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c.	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
POOHOW via SWATOW & AMOY	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWAN	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWAN	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
TAMUI via SWATOW & AMOY	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
MANILA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
MANILA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing
TACOMA	2511	A. Dixon	May 17th
VICTORIA	3502	J. Pantan	May 28th
BRAEMAR	3601	W. Watt	June 1st
GLENOCLE	4750	W. Frakes	June 22nd

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very pleasant and comfortable service of this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN PORTS of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 432.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. Doctor and Stewardess carried. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, 245.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma; Dining Car is attached to each continental train; Daylight Express from Tacoma to New York in 4 days. Magnificent scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The Yellowstone National Park route.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA AND TACOMA, 435.

The best route to the Klondike Gold Fields. Frequent sailings from Victoria.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

A Special rate allowed to members of Governmental Services.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, via CANADA.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration)

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN", Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1901.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA", Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, 1901.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA", Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1901.

The magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the Isthmus of Panama, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to the Trans-Pacific journey.

make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC COAST CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston, with all Trans-Atlantic Lines.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace the PACIFIC COAST, (second to none in the world), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for its recent Chicago World Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CABS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamers "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings, leaving Hongkong as follows:—

"ATHENIAN", 3,262 Tons, Comdr. H. Mowat, About 24th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all points in CANADA and UNITED STATES.

In addition to their excellent Saloon Passenger accommodation, these steamers are especially adapted for 32nd CLASS EUROPEAN PASSENGERS, and usually make the run between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. B. BROWN, General Agent, Palmer's Street.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1901.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

N.E.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY 15th May

PREUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY 22nd May

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) ... THURSDAY 18th June

SACHSEN ... THURSDAY 27th June

KIAUTSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) ... THURSDAY 11th July

BAYERN ... THURSDAY 25th July

STUTTGART ... THURSDAY 8th August

KONIG ALBERT ... THURSDAY 22nd August

PRINZ LIEBIG ... THURSDAY 5th September

PRINZ HEINRICH ... THURSDAY 19th September

PREUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY 2nd October

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) ... WEDNESDAY 16th October

SACHSEN ... WEDNESDAY 30th October

KIAUTSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) ... WEDNESDAY 13th November

BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY 27th November

ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of May, 1901, at Noon, the Steamer "PRINZ LIEBIG" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain R. Heintze, will leave this Port for ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, and HAMBURG.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 13th May. Cargo and Specials will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 14th May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 14th May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50.

Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901.

[13]

[14]

[15]

[16]

[17]

[18]

[19]

[20]

[21]

[22]

[23]

[24]

[25]

[26]

[27]

[28]

[29]

[30]

[31]

[32]

[33]

[34]

[35]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.
FROM GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.

MAHARAJA On 11th May.
ACHILLES On 14th May.
PROMETHEUS On 28th May.

HOMEWARDS.
FOR LONDON.
LONDON.
LIVERPOOL.
LIVERPOOL, Director.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates).
(Taking Cargo at London Rates).

ANTENOR On 14th May.
CALCHAS On 23rd May.
PYRRHUS On 10th May.
ULYSSES On 18th May.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS, Q. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
SHANGHAI.
MANILA.
ROBE and YOKOHAMA.
SHANGHAI.

WHAMPOA On 8th May.
SUNGKIANG On 9th May.
CHANGSHA On 10th May.
WOSUNG On 14th May.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BALAARAT"
Captain C. T. Deane, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Marseilles and London without transshipment on SATURDAY, the 11th May at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

All Cargo for Marseilles and London will be conveyed direct without transshipment.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
For further particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATLANTIC, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.
THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "CARLEIGH CITY" About 12th May.
S.S. "REJOYANT KING" About 10th June.

THE Steamship "CARLEIGH CITY" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO via MOJITO, KOBE and YOKOHAMA on or about 12th May.
Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board on 11 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship
"AKASHI MARU"
Captain E. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, FUEME and TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"GISELA"
Captain Moser, will be despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at
DAYLIGHT.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA" SATURDAY, 25th May, at Noon.
"DORIC" SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"PERU" TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPITO" THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING" SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC" TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

THE P. M. Co.'s Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN and PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES, AND CANADIAN PORTS. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China or re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1901.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
operating the New First Class Steamships
"INDRAVELL," "INDRAPURA,"
"KNIGHT COMPANION"
between HONGKONG and PORTLAND
(OR.) calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MOJITO, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"KNIGHT COMPANION"
will be despatched for Portland (Or.) on
WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1901.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further information communicate with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent,
or to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSERLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAYRE, BORDEAUX,
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 20th May, 1901, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "INDUS," Captain Riquier, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. Polynesian, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 1st June, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 19th inst. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"BISAGNO"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1901.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA"
Captain Duckstein, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th May, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"GLENGARRY"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamers' arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Ambria, German str., 2,281, Duckstein, May 4, Siemens & Co.
Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,058, Atsumi, May 5, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Athenian, British str., 2,444, Mowatt, April 8, C. P. & Co.
Bendish, British steamer, 1,433, Clark, May 3, Hughes & Hough.

Benlomond, British str., 1,752, Hutton, May 6, Bradley & Co.
Bisagno, Italian str., 1,510, Pietro, May 5, Carlowitz & Co.

Burnside, Amr. str., 1,400, Luffin, April 14, U.S. Government.
Catherine Apar, British str., 1,730, Olifant, May 3, David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Changsha, British str., 1,463, Moore, May 7, Butterfield & Swire.
Cimbric, Danish str., 1,855, Haasen, May 4, Melchers & Co.

China, German steamer, 1,113, Voss, May 6, East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited.
Claverdon, British str., 2,085, Parker, May 6, Order.

Compania de Filipina, Amr. str., 707, Octa, April 3, Braddoo & Co.
Else, German str., 900, Schowandt, May 7, Jensen & Co.

Emma Layken, Ger. str., 1,035, Schall, May 4, East Asiatic Trading Co., Limited.
Empress of Japan, British str., 3,003, Pybus, May 7, C. P. & Co.

Esan, British str., 1,127, Tamplin, April 29, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Emeralda, British str., 966, Blaxland, May 7, Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Flandria, German str., 2,098, Drows, May 6, Siemens & Co.
Gormanian, Ger. str., 1,713, Bendixen, May 4, Jensen & Co.

Pyrhus, British str., 2,281, Walker, May 5, Butterfield & Swire.
Quarta, German str., 1,146, Johanneen, May 7, Sander, Wiler & Co.

Sandakan, Ger. str., 1,374, Brandstetter, April 29, Melchers & Co.
Simougan, Dutch str., 1,818, Sandman, April 18, Chinese.

Sullberg, German str., 782, Jossen, April 12, Siemens & Co.
Sungkiang, British str., 1,021, Moore, May 5, Butterfield & Swire.

Taisang, British str., 1,544, Bradley, May 7, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Taisban, British str., 1,122, Stovell, May 3, Bradley & Co.

Triton, German str., 1,033, Clausen, May 6, Chinese.
Tsourigian Maru, Jap. str., 2,560, Narasaki, May 6, M. B. Kaisha.

Whampoa, British str., 1,100, Laver, April 27, Butterfield & Swire.
Wittenburg, Ger. str., 3,600, Hempel, May 7, Siemens & Co.

Wuhu, British steamer, 1,300, Roll, May 4, Butterfield & Swire.
Yuenang, British str., 1,128, Rolfe, May 7, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES.
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900.

YEE SANG & CO.

COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGEST STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG & Co.
No. 144, DES VŒUX ROAD. [883]

MACHINERY and SUPPLIES.

Engines, Boilers, Pumps,
Wood Working and Iron Working Machinery,
Saw Mills and Saw Mill Supplies,
Sugar and Rice Mill Machinery,
Mining and Milling Machinery.

Write for Catalogues and Prices of what you require,
**PARKE & LACY CO., 21 and 23, Fremont
Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.** [732]

AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF DENTISTRY

AT
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CHADWICK KEW
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE).
Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [759]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French
in a few months, mainly by conversation,
by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.
Please address—
B. R.,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901. [569]

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.

WHEREAS the following UN-ISSUED
NOTES have been STOLEN from
the Premises of the Banque de L'INDO
CHINE and which said Notes are expressed
on the face thereof to be payable at the Branch
Office of the said Banque in Saigon, the numbers
of which said Notes are as follows:—

Series V 49.1 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar) each.
Series V 49.1 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar) each.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED
against purchasing or dealing in any way with
such Notes, as the Banque de L'Indo Chine
accepts no liability for the same.

By Order of the Chief Manager in Saigon,
L. BERLINDOAGUE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1901. [601]

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO
ENGLISH AND CHINESE
DICTIONARY.

WITH THE PUNTS AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

For comprehensiveness and practical service
this work stands unrivalled. All the new words
which the Chinese have of late years been com-
pelled to coin to express the numerous objects in
machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in
science generally, which the rapid advance of
foreign relations has imposed upon them, are
here given in *extenso*. Each word is
fully illustrated and explained, forming a word
for students of a most instructive nature. Both
the Court and Punt pronunciations are given,
the accents being carefully marked on the best
principle hitherto attained. The typography
displays the success of an attempt to make the
Chinese and English type correspond in the size
of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of
space, achieving a clearness not previously
attained, and dispensing with those vast margins
and vacant spaces which have heretofore charac-
terized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the
following facts are submitted for consideration:
Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000
Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and
Chinese Dictionary about 100,000 whilst this
work contains more than 50,000 English words,
and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters.

Again, despite all the grammars and other
elementary works as yet published, the student
of this difficult language absolutely requires ex-
amples to display the various applications and
equivalents of different words which have one
general meaning. Of these examples this work
contains more than five times as many as any
other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the
work is so complete that a reference to its pages
enables a person who understands English to
communicate effectively with natives who un-
derstand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the
work will be found indispensable to all Europeans
residing in China, and to the natives themselves
it explains subjects fully with which very few
indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To
parties resident in England and interested in
China it cannot but be of invaluable occasional
use.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large
quarto pages.
4 Vols. IMPERIAL QUARTO, Price \$20.
A Large REDUCTION IN PRICE is made
to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, 9, PRAYA CENTRAL

